COURTNEY AND HANLAN.

Everything in Readiness for the Great Boat Race.

THE OARSMEN WELL AND CONFIDENT.

Preparations Made to Accommodate Thirty Thousand Spectators.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MAYVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1879. This quiet little village wears an unwented air of rains from Brocton brought in nearly one thou sand people, who scattered in search of lodgings in the hotels and dwellings. As usual with these box turning point in to-morrow's resumed, with Hanlan as first choice for and Courtney 375, with no takers. betting up to this time has been slow, owing, course, to the fact that there are not enough peo men, however, are in force, and willing to liberally back their favorite. A private bet of \$1,000 to \$700 was made this evening on Hanlan, and those may be the odds to-morrow. On the other hand, the Courtbut I can see that they will not offer them, which is a sign that Hanlan is considered the most likely there is every prospect of a clear, calm day to-morcow, the sun having set in all his glory in a cloudnoon in his little steamer and reported everything in proper order, so there is nothing more to do until ar arrives for calling the men to their station for the start. Your correspondent saw both Court-ney and Hanlan this afternoon, both at practice and in their quarters, and he found them in most excel-lent good humor and evidently confident in their wers. Neither had any appearance of that nervous-us so often noticeable in men on the eve of an ima hot one, if Courtney's utterances go anything, as he has been heard to that it must be a quick, fast race, any flag is in place, seventy-five feet apart. The Every flag is in place, seventy-five feet apart. The two stations at the start have been changed to 125 feet apart, likewise at the turn, so giving each man a clear space between the turning buoys of sixty sect, ample to keep them from crossing the central line. This practically widens their courses, and so lessens the chances of a foul; but it is probable that they will not be an eighth of a mile up before they will be as near together sidoways as they can safely

Reley—really a fair test of the utmost he could do; for though he had tremendous work to win, and though the ruling was that he did not win at that, he did an oven more astounding thing in going so be, and so far when so much out of shape; for the report was that he decided to row only five hours before the start and had been leading before a very easy life. And there is one thing about his championship race in England which has heretofore been overlocked, and which is well worthy of attention. He said to-thy that his time was 22m. Is, over three miles and 700 yards straight away. Well, what of it? Why this, that this means at the rate of a mile in 6m. 26a., or four miles in 25m. 40s., without a turn, could he hold this pace through, which, allowing a large hole in a whole minute for the turn, would still cut a long way under the 27m. 62s., the best American time on record, that he made at Barrie. Nor would the turn take much over half a minute at most, though he's not a rast turner; but the probable weak spot in this problem is the statement that, supposing the English distance correct, thore was absolutely no favoring tide or current. Once admit any of that and all figuring is worthless, but if such was the fact, he can do as well now. One begins to see where the talk came from which was let out by his friends at the Kanelecasis, when they were watching Wallace Ross so closely, and how the confidence of his backers at Lachine was unbounded as well is why the odds are on him now. Hanlan talked freely this afternoon about his chances, and let fail enough to satisfy any listener that he feels confident?

THE OCEAN YACHT BACE.

The ocean sloop race for the "Center" Cup will be started at ten o'clock this morning from Sandy Lightship to and around Cape May Lightship and ought to have a comparatively easy race as long it does not blow too hard. In case of heavy weather immense spars would be likely to prove mithm she could carry, and a yeach of a lighter right stand a better chance of making fleadway.

VACHTING NOTES

Yacht Stren, Mr. McMurrough, B.Y.C., from New York for City Island, and the steam yacht Vedette, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Phillips Phonix, from the eastward, for New York, passed the HERALD telegraph station

HUDSON RIVER DRIVING PARK.

POUGREEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1879. In the 2:50 race at the Driving Park to-day Emme C won in three straight heats. Time, 2:36—2:35— 2:30-2:30 4-2:30 4.

FRIENDSHIP PARK.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 15, 1879. This was the second day of the Friendship Park races. First on the programme was yesterday's un-finished 2:45 trot. Two heats by Effic G and Duck

follows:City Girl. 1 1 1
McLaughlin. 2 2 2 2
Nigger Doctor. 3 3 3
Time, 2:48½-2:45-2:49.

RITTERSVILLE DRIVING PARK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 15, 1879.

The trotting meeting at the Bittersville Driving
Park was continued to-day, the postponed threeminute and 2:40 classes being the opening events. In the three-minute purse D. B. Goff's Belle of New Time, 2:44—2:42%. Mr. Richards' Chief, of Bei-mont Park, Philadelphia, won the third and fourth heats and the race for "forty" horses. Time, 2:37—

heats and the race for "forty" horses. Time, 2:37—2:39%.
The regular programme began with the 2:50 class purse of \$150. Mr. Conover's Schuyler. of Middletown, N. Y., was the winner in three straight heats. Time, 2:41—2:37%—2:38. The "thirty-four" purse of \$250 followed, and was won by Mr. Grant's Star, of Trenton, N. J., in three straight heats. Time, 2:34½—2:30—2:42.
The weather was pleasant, the attendance fair and the races of an interesting nature.

KENTUCKY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 15, 1879. The unfinished 2:26 class of yesterday was the first event to-day of the Kentucky Trotting Horse

DAFT'S ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN DEFEAT

EIGHTERN BASEBALL PLAYERS. The cricket match between Daft's All England Eleven and the picked baseball eighteen was played yesterday on the Union Baseball grounds, Brooklyn. ford Baseball Club; Booth and Clinton, of the Jer-sey City Baseball Club; Brenthail, of the old Eu-roka Baseball Club, of Newark; Hicks, Gedney and Hatfield, of the old Mutual Baseball Club, of New York; Robinson, of the old New York Baseball Club; Sprague, of the old Eckford Baseball Club; Letts, of the old Hoboken Baseball Club, and Williams, of the Newark Cricket Club. They went to the bat and

Williams and O'Rourke went to the bat against the bowling of Bates and Emmet. The All England Eleven did not distinguish themselves in the first inning, as they let the basebail eighteen get a total field. George Wright played a good inning for 20, but the rest of the batemen evidently knew very little about what they were expected to do, and consequently there was not much interest taken in the game until the English went in and the baseball men were in the field.

NEW YORK VS. COLUMBIA COLLEGE. match between the Columbia College and the Hoboken, and resulted in a victory for the New to fail. The principal features of the game were the left hand bowling of Blagney, he taking eight wickets in succession, and the batting of George Giles, Jr., for 62, William Baird (a baseball player) for 23, not out, and Cudding for 12. For the Coumbias Weaver and Morgan batted well for their respective scores of 9 and 11. The bowling of Eagan and the fielding generally displayed, were creditable. spective scores of 9 and 11. The bowling of Eagan and the fielding generally displayed were creditable to the Columbias. Scores-New York, 168 runs for nine wickets; Columbia, 51 runs for ten wickets.

COLUMBIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

WEST END. N. J., Oct. 15, 1879. The Columbia Rifle Association have thought fit to postpone their six days' tournament until the 27th inst., to enable them to properly adjust the

RIFLE SHOOTING AT OSWEGO.

Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1879. A rifle match was shot here yesterday and to-day between the Ogdenaburg and Mohawk Valley rifle

teams, the former walls | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,00 PIGEON SHOOTING.

The long pending pigeon shooting match for \$200, between Henry Hass and Frank Pike, of the Fountain Gun Club, took place at the Brooklyn Driving Park, Parkville, Long Island, yesterday.

BROOKLYN DRIVING PARK, PARKVILLE, L. I.— PIGEON SHOOTING, OCTOBER 15, 1879.—Match for \$200, at 50 single birds each, 20 yards rise, 80 yards bound-ary; find trap and handle for each other; 1½ oz. shot; one ground trap and one barrel and the club viles to groun. ary; nild trap and one barrel and the club rules to govern.

Pike—10011, 10011, 01101, 10111, 11111, 10011, 11111, 01010, 111. Total, 43; killed, 31; missed, 12.

Haas—11110, *0001, 01111, 1*1*0, 10000, 00010, 01110, 11110, 00. Total, 42; killed, 20; missed, 22.

Reteroe—Mr. James White.

*Dead out of bounds.

DEATH OF A VETERAN TRAINER.

Mr. Thomas Carter, says the Paris correspondent of the London Sportman, September 29, died on Thursday night at La Fourrière, Chantilly, leaving a biank among the veteran trainers, among whom he was the senior by age and experience. The name of Carter is, perhaps, the first English one the people of Chantilly were called on to pronounce, and so many have borne it since that peculiar distinctions have to be made, and the name of the owner has

THE DEADLY FEVER.

NINE DEATHS AND TEN NEW CASES IN MEM-PHIS-ASSISTANCE BENT TO POREST CITY,

Ten cases of yellow fever in all were reported to the Board of Health to-day. Among those reported this afternoon were C. K. Isaacs, J. T. Hastings Mollie Thomas, Nora Murphy, Tom Dalton, Callie

een reported, as follows:— ESAU TERRELL (colored).

WILLIAM ROBINSON. J. S. M'DANIEL. MINNIE FOLEY, who died at Buntyn station.

AUGUST SWERFEL. LOUISA BERNARD (colored).

Mrs. J. HOLMES

Rev. J. PERES.

Advices received from Forest City, Ark., this after noon, give the following condition of affairs:-Two deaths have occurred since last evening—Mrs. Mark Izard and Mrs. Lattimore. Mrs. Izard was buried last night by a few young men who had the courage to remain in town. All that have died so far were females. Several men were taken sick with the disease, but recovered. The officers of the Board of Health are busy disinfecting and burning the bedding of those who have died. The train from Little Rock last night brought three colored nurses. No new cases have developed. Every store in town is closed, except two drug stores.

The donations to the Howards to-day aggregate \$61.

Dr. W. B. Winn, Inspector of the National Board of Health, left here this afternoon with a female nurse on a special train bound for Forest City, Ark.

A PEOPOSITION BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF

HEALTH. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1879. The sessions of the National Board of Health for weral days past have been occupied in the cor sideration of a plan which proposes to establish what may be termed inspective quarantine stations at several points in the United States, the object being to discover more readily the appearance of cases of contagious disease. Memphis, Cairo and Ship Island (the latter situated in the Gulf of Moxico) were mentioned as the most desirable places for the purpose named. No definite action has yet been taken.

HOW YELLOW PEVER MAY BE IMPORTED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1879

THE ANY COLLECTION AT THE CHICAGO EXPO-

Committee of the Chicago Interstate Exposition, we have received the neatly printed and bound catalogue of the art display. Among the illustration are reproductions of pen and ink drawings by ar tists after their pictures, some of which are new tists after their pictures, some or which are new, while others have already appeared in the illustrated catalogue of our last water color exhibition. The New York Etching Club contributes twenty-seven proof etchings, and there are a few drawings in black and white. The loan collection from the Pennsylvania Museum and tive designs. By American artists there are sixty six oil paintings, and the water colors, including siew foreign examples, number 105. The loan collection of foreign paintings numbers 38, of which Judge filton, of this city, owns eight; Mr. Pairman Rogers, of Philadelphia, six, and Mr. Theodore Irwin, of Oswogo, the same number. There are examples of Fortuny, Mensonier, Diaz, Vibert, Detaille, Zügel, Worms, Zamacois, Bouguereau, Turner, Isabey, Boldini, Alvarez, Daubigny and Cabanel Mr. James L. Clagborn, of Philadelphia, loans from his fine collection of engravings and etchings fifty, chiefly by modern masters of the arts.

ART AT THE SEVENTH REGIMENT PAIR. The Art Committee of the Seventh Regiment New Armory Fair has issued a circular letter announcing Armory Fair has issued a circular letter announcing that it is designed to make the art gallery a feature, and that it will embrace loans from private galleries as well as contributions of American artists. The works will include oil and water color paintings, statuary, bronzes, &c. An effort will be made to sell such works as are exhibited with that idea. The committee is composed of Lieutenant W. E. Hatfield, chairman; Lieutenant W. B. Carrington and Mr. Thomas Lord.

The Duke of Devonshire has permitted the repr duction by autotypic process of some two hundred of the finest drawings by the old masters which are

preserved at Chatsworth.

At Torgornsce, in Bavaria, the nine hundredti anniversary of the art of painting on glass has been celebrated, the Bavarians claiming the invention for the Benedictine Abbey there. In honor of the event

celebrated, the Bavarians claiming the invention for the Benedictine Abbey there. In honor of the event four stained glass windows have been unveiled in the village church.

Enoch J. Smithers, American Consul at Smyrna, has applied to the Porte for permission to excavate at Tokis the site of the ancient Phocesa.

The excavations undertaken by the Prussian government, on the site of Pergamus, have resulted in some discoveries of interest. In the lower town fragments of sculpture have been discovered, and on the acropolis is a large hexagonal base of marble, which is thought to have supported a statue of Zeus. On the lower part are emblems of various detiles, and on the frieze miniatures of the elements, with their names inscribed above them.

Mr. Ralph Thomas writes to the London Athenrum in reference to a recent article in Sectioner's Maganise:—"Will you allow me to complain of the same kind of thing as the selling in England of the Tauchnitz editions? An American magazine has just printed an article on Mr. Whitsler's work, and several of his paintings and etchings have been reproduced. Among the latter is a small etching, the plate and copyright of which belong to me; it has been reproduced (but very inferior to the original) without my permission. So far as America is concerned I have no rights, but what I complain of is the free circulation in England, through an English publisher, of this publication with a pirated plate, and that for a whole month before I find it out. I may point out, by the way, a ridiculous error the writer of the article has fallen into, in describing a piate called Joo, as a portrait of 'Mr. Joseph Whistler, the artist's brother.' In 'A Catalogue of the Etchings and Dry Points of Mr. Whistler,' printed by Mr. J. Russell Smith in 1874, this plate is described (No. 60) as 'Head of a female, full face, with long, flowing hair, '&c.'

A meeting of the members of the church and the Society of the Clinton Avenue Congregations purpose of taking action with reference to the fillng of the pulpit of that church, which was left va ing of the pulpit of that church, which was left vacant by the resignation of Rev. Dr. Budington. The committee, of which Mr. A. S.
Barnes is chairman, recommended that a
call be extended by the church to Rev.
Dr. Thomas B. McLood. The latter gentleman, who
is pastor of the Reformed Church at Hudson, N. Y.,
filled the pulpit of the Reformed Church on the
Heights, in Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, for severa
weeks during the past summer. While there he was
frequently heard by members of the committee, who
favorably regarded, his abilities. Dr. McLeod, who is
hirty years of age, is a native of the north of Ireland, where he received his academical training
He studied theology at Princeton and was graduated
from college about eight years ago. His first pastoral charge was at Sandy Hill, N. Y. Dr. McLeod
has a wite and two children. The report of the committee was adopted unanimously.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1879. WASHINGTON DISCUSSING COMING CHANGES IN FINANCIAL LEGISLA-TION-DECLINING POWER OF THE RAG BADY SUPPORTERS. It is generally conceded by the democratic politi-

cians here in Washington that the prospects of the

be very poor in influencing financial legislation Under the head of greenbackers are included both republicans and democrats who have heretofor-voted in favor of financial heresies, and the opinion is expressed that the disastrous defeat in Oh renew party lines on all questions of a monetary character. The Warner Silver bill, which threatened at one time a reorganization of the Senate Committee on Finance, will probably be allowed to rest in the desk of the chairman, Senator Bayard, and it is thought there will be no effort made to force it out of the committee by the advo-cates in the Senate of unlimited coinage. The certainty of Ohio electing a republican Senator to suc cood Senator Thurman revives the statements here tofore made that, with republican success in Con ecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey the democrats will not have a working majority in the Senate on its reorganization in 1881, and with the prospect also of a republican House in the next Congress the hard money democrats will not be willing now to sacrifice one iota of their convictions to any demand made by the extreme advocates of new legislation on financial questions. A prom when it was known how Ohio had gone that it was a most insane act for General Ewing to handicap himself with the issues he espoused, and the sooner the democracy recognized the live issues and con-formed to the demands of the times the more rea-sonable would be the hope of achieving a victory next year.

SENATOR INGALLS' OPINION OF HIS OWN CASE. vestigation of alleged bribery on his part to secure quittal on the charge, and that the committee, without dissent, will report that it was groundless. He says the investigation was very thorough and the labors of the committee were directed to ascertaining all the facts.

SPEAKER RANDALL AT THE CAPITAL. Speaker Randall, who has been here for a few days ves for Philadelphia to-morrow. His presence in Washington was made necessary by the recent Capitol, and he came here to designate the location of the committee rooms, preparatory to their being fitted up for the work of the coming session.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1879. THE PATENT OFFICE REPORTS-A BALANCE LEFT AFTER PAYING EXPENSES.

A statement of the operations of the Patent Office during the last fiscal year has been prepared for the forthcoming annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, and transmitted to him accompanied by sundry interesting recommendations of Commissioner Paine and Assistant Commissioner Doolttle. It shows that during the twelve months ended June 30 last 19,300 applications for patents were received and 2,674 ca-vests filed, 12,471 patents refused, 1,547 trade marks and labels registered and 828 patents granted but withheld for payment of final fees. The total re-

withheld for payment of final fees. The total recelpts of the office were \$703,146, being \$154,495 in
excess of its total expenditures.

The acting Commissioner informs Secretary Schurz
that the recent reductions in the amount of appropriations made by Congress have "not only crippled
the office seriously but have begun to dry up the examine applications for patents promptly and with orders for copies, to prepare abstracts of title, and fees are exacted and willingly paid, the examining, clerical and laboring force of the office must be materially increased, and more room and better fa ellities for the conduct of the work must be pro vided. For this purpose increased appropriations are necessary. Many of the rooms are notoriously un-healthy and only fit for store rooms. Sickness and consequent loss of time are so common among the stitute the rule rather than the exception. More room, with better arrange-ments for light and ventilation, are among the most urgent requirements of the office." A further appropriation to complete the reproduction of photo-lithographic copies of the drawings destroyed by the fire of 1877 is saked, and, if made immedi-

by the are of 1911 is asked, and, if made immediately available, it is promised that the work will be pushed to completion during the present year.

Commissioner Paine indorses the foregoing, and adds the following recommendations:—"The enactment of a law authorizing the execution by United States officers of commissions, issued by foreign governments to take testimony in the United States to be used before toreign patent officers, such law to be operative only to such governments as shall make like provision for taking testimony to be used before the Patent Office of the United States. The enactment of a statutory provision permitting patents to be dated not more than three weeks after the payment of the final fee, it being impossible to literally execute the existing law in cases in which the final fee is paid near the expiration the establishment of a photo-lithographic division in one of the executive departments of Washington for the performance of the work required by the several bureaus of the government.

IMPORTANT REPORT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The returns to the Department of Agriculture for the month ending October 1, 1879, show an average condition for the cotton States of 51, being a decline since September 1 of 4. The State averages are as North Carolina 77, a decrease 6; South Carolina 82, an increase of 1; Georgia 77, a decrease of 5; Florida 80, of 5; Mississippi 85, a decrease of 4; Alabama 79, a decrease of 5; Louisians 80, a decrease of 7; Texas 65, a decrease of 1; Arkansas 96, a decrease of 3; Tennessee 106, a decrease of 1. Compared with October, 1878, there is a decrease of 9 per cent. The condition then was 90. Storms of great severity have visited Louisiana and Mississippi, causing great damage. Insect injuries are not reported to any great extent; although almost universal, their appearance was too late to do much damage. Unfavorable weather in Alabama and Georgia in September was reported. The drought in Texas has shortened the prospect of that State nearly twenty-five per cent. Arka Tennessee are the only States showing an increase

Tobacco—The condition, October I, has improved from that on September I, in nine of the large producing States. It has declined in two and has remained the same in one. The State averages are:— Massachusetts, 103, a gain of 1; Connecticut, 110, Maryland, 98, a gain of 2; Virginia, 87, a gain of 5; North Carolina, 90; a gain of 14; Ohio, 70, a loss of 4; Missouri, 78, a loss of 10; while Illinois remains unchanged at 100. Total av-

Early planted tobacco ripened well, and has been harvested in good condition, showing, in general,

excellent quality.

Late crops were materially damaged by frost in Ohio, and slightly so in a few localities in Virginia and Tennessee. The decline in Missouri is ascribed to drought.

SLAUGHTERING AMERICAN SHEEP IN ENGLAND. The Treasury Department has been officially inmed that sheep affected with the foot and mouth disease have been found among cargoes of sheep exported from the United States to England, and

that, in consequence, the British government has issued orders requiring all diseased sheep arriving from the United States to be slaughtered at the

UNITED STATES BONDS REDUCED TO ASHES. During the latter part of September First Comp troller Porter, of the Treasury Department, was en gaged in the examination of a quantity of ashes al-leged to represent several thousand dollars' worth of United States bonds which had been accidentally destroyed, the same being the property of a gentle in Illinois, who had applied to the Treasury partment to have duplicates issued. It was re-ported that the coupons had been detached from ered that the coupons were not detached from a portion of the bonds previous to their being burned, and duplicates, therefore, will be issued Within the past few days a case very similar to the one above mentioned has been decided by the First Comptroller, in which a considerable sum of money lady in Missouri, and had been baked in the oven of a stove. They were found to be genuine United States bonds, as represented by the applicant, and duplicates were issued after but little delay.

FEDERAL VS. STATE AUTHORITY.

THE MANDAMUS CASE OF THE STATE OF VIR-GINIA AGAINST JUDGE RIVES BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The following business was transacted in the

United States Supreme Court to-day:—

No. 3 (original ex parte), the Commonwealth of Virginia, petitioner.—This case comes before the United States Supreme Court upon an application from the Governor of Virginia for a writ of mandamus, to compel Judge Rives, of the United States Circuit Court for the Western district of that State, to return to the State authorities two criminals whom he has taken out of their custody for retrial in his court. The facts in the case are briefly as follows:—Burwell and Lee Reynolds (colored) were jointly indicted in the County Court of Patrick county, Va., in January, or mirder in the second degree. Lee holy was sentenced to eighteen years' impriment in the Penitentiary, and both temporarily remanded to the County Jail. Sho thereafter, in November, 1878, Judge Rives grant petition for the removal of both cases to the Cir Court of the United States for the Western dist of Virginia, upon the ground that the applicatio the prisoners while on trial in the State courts fury composed in part of their own race had been denied, and that they had thereby been deprive the "equal protection of the law" guarant to them by the fourteenth amendment. He thore ordered a writ of habeas corpus causa to be be issued, and the United St Marshal by virtue thereof took the prisoners out the custody of the State officers and held them retrial in the United State Circuit Court. U this state of facts the General Assembly of Virginastitute mandamus proceedings in the United St Supreme Court to secure possession of the prison and prevent their retrial before a federal tribum ABGUMENTS OF THE VIRGINIANS.

The subject matter of the controversy thus re-

and prevent their retrial before a federal tribunal.

ARGUMENTS OF THE VIDIGINARS.

The subject matter of the controversy thus raised is the abstract one of jurisdiction. The complaint is that Judge Rives has invaded the sovereign rights of the State. The question presented is, Which has jurisdiction to try these prisoners—the State or the United States. Attorney General Field and Judge Robertson, on behalf of the State, argued that these are cases in which the Commonwealth of Virginia is a party in its character as a sovereign State, and that an inferior federal court created by act of Congress can never, under any circumstances, be clothed with power to deal with a State or to decide any question of controversy with her respecting or arising out of her sovereignty. If she is amenable to any judicial tribunal under the constitution that tribunal is the United States Su-

cannot institute an original suit in the Supreme Court in a controversy like this between itself and its own citizens. They argue, second, on defense of Judge Rive's action under the act of March 3, 1875, that every person has a right to a trial by a jury constituted without discrimination against his own race or color, and that in the present case that right has been demied. White men may have a jury of their own race and color—negroes cannot; white men cannot be subjected to any prejudice against them on account of their race or color—negroes may be. It was just this discrimination which the fourteenth amendment was designed to prevent. They argue, third, that although the duty of extending to all persons within the State the equal profection of its law was originally assumed by the States, and still remains there, yet if any State does deny or permit a denial of this right of equality, and if such denial is based upon the ground of color or race, then the power of the United States may enforce this guaranty of equality to the extent that it is denied. The fact that a State is one of the parties in such a case is immaterial. All cases involving a federal question may be brought under the supervision of the federal judicial power, even though a State be a party. This point is argued by the counsel in opposition to the petitioner at considerable length and with full citation of authorities. They disclaim the right of general rederal supervision over the criminal law of a State, but maintain its constitutionality when a federal question is involved and when the equal protection of the laws is denied by the State to any class of its citizens.

The argument will be concluded to-morrow by

IMPORTANT BAILWAY CONNECTION.

WORK FORMALLY BEGUN ON THE PENNSYLVANIA. POUGHKEEPSIE AND NEW ENGLAND BATTA

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1879. An event has just occurred of great importance to the commercial interests of New York city. It is now clearly evident for the first time that there is

an effort to deflect all the Southwestern trade that goes to Boston around the metropolis, and the scheme for bridging the Hudson at Poughkeepsie scheme for bridging the Hudson at Poughkeepsie sgain comes into prominence. The Pennsylvanis, Poughkeepsie and New England Railroad Company commenced work to-day with a large force of men at Wind Gap, in Northampton county, with a view to completing at an early day their road between that point and the Delaware River, and from Wind Gap westward to the Lehigh River, where a connection can be made at Slatington with the Reading and Lehigh Kailroad. By temporarily making use of that road with the Lebanon Valley line they can soon establish direct communication between Harrisburg and the Delaware River, at Portland. The company is making preparations to begin at once the construction of the bridges that are to span the Delaware and the Lehigh rivers.

MEETING OF MILLERS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 MILWAUERE, Wis., Oct. 15, 1879.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Millers' Association of the United States was held here to-day. Included in the committee were the president of the association, J. Christian, of Minneapolis; J. A. Hiner, of Rechester, N. Y.; Alexander S. Smith, St. Louis; J. A. Terrin, Ladora, lows; J. R. Thompson, Terre Haute, Ind.; C. H. Seybt, Highland, Ill. and S. H. Seamans, Milwaukee. The principal business transacted was to discuss the feasibility of holding a grand international exhibition of all mill products and mill machinery in Chicago at the next annual meeting of the National Association, to be held in Chicago in June, 1880. To this end it was resolved to solieit the cooperation of all the millors and milling machinery manufacturers in this and other countries. It was also resolved to hold the exhibition in the Chicago Exposition. Building, provided suitable arrangements can be made with the management of the Chicago Exposition. Building, provided suitable arrangements can be made with the management of the

THE FATAL OIL CAN.

Mrs. Margaret Schmidt was fatally burned last night while filling a kerosene lamp at her residence on Lincoln street, Jersey City Meights. She was re-moved to the City Hospital.